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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/663,881	09/16/2003	Ronald F. Watts	139082	3107
24587	7590	02/27/2008	EXAMINER	
ALCATEL LUCENT INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS 3400 W. PLANO PARKWAY, MS LEGL2 PLANO, TX 75075			NGUYEN, QUYNH H	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2614		
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		02/27/2008	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/663,881	WATTS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Quynh H. Nguyen	2614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 September 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All
 - b) Some *
 - c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 1/10/05 was received. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
3. Claims 1-9 and 11-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Staples et al. (US Patent 5,889,845) in view of Zwick (US Patent 5,185,786).

As to claim 1, Staples et al. teaches in a communication system having a packet data network (col. 5, lines 17-27) through which a user selectively communicates at any of a first location (*corporate office*) and at least a second location (*at home*) and a first telephonic network through which the user also selectively communicates also at any of the first and at least second locations, respectively, and improvement of apparatus for facilitating routing of a call to the user placed by a calling party by way of the first telephonic network (Fig. 1, PSTN) to a user located at a selected one of the first location

(*corporate office*) and the at least the second location (*at home*) (col. 2, line 61 through col. 3, line 5) comprising:

a detector (*virtual presence server*) at the corporate office (col. 2, lines 38-46) interfaces to a telephony server (col. 5, lines 37-47 - PBX 112) adapted to receive indications of the first and at least second locations at which the user selects to communicate by way of the first telephonic network (col. 6, lines 39-48); and an indexer coupled to the detector (*virtual presence server*), the indexer for forming an index by indexing together values representative of selection made by the user of the selected one of the first and at least second locations together with calling indicia used to route the call to the selected one of the first location and the at least second location (col. 2, line 55 through col. 3, line 10).

Staples differs from the instant application is that in Staples, virtual presence server 106 / detector is in the office, while the instant application the detector embodied at the packet data network.

Zwick teaches that a call center switch can be an automatic call distributor (ACD) or private business exchange (PBX) or an end-office switch having Centrex capability which is provided by public telephone operating company (co1.1, lines 16-21; col. 3, lines 44-56). And according to Staples, public switched telephone network includes Fiber Distributed Data Networks (col. 5, lines 13-27).

Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select the option of having call processing and routing information stored in a PBX, in the office or to select the option to lease a Centrex which

is provided by a public telephone operating company that performs same functions as the PBX but is located in the corporate office or customer premise. The advantage of having Centrex over PBX is old and well known in the art of telecommunications. For example, owning a PBX in the office would mean that the owner is responsible for upgrades and maintenance while leasing a Centrex would mean that the public telephone operating company is responsible for upgrades and maintenance. This is parallel to the choice of purchasing or leasing a car. It is a matter of customer's choice. Furthermore, physical space may be an issue. The customer may not want to have PBX equipment in their office and may prefer to have a Centex as part of the public switching center.

As to claims 2, 4, and 15, Staples et al. teaches a packet communication station is positioned at least at the selected one of the first and at least second locations and coupled in communication connectivity with the packet data network (col. 5, lines 17-27; col. 18, lines 16-26) and wherein the indications provided to the network and detected by the detector are provided by the user (Fig. 2).

As to claim 3, Staples et al. teaches the detector detects indications of the calling indicia that is indexed together by the indexer with the values representative of the selection made by the indexer (col. 2, line 55 through col. 3, line 10).

As to claims 5, 8-9, and 17-19, Staples et al. teaches a telephonic network communication station is positioned at least at the selected one of the first and second locations (Fig. 2), the telephonic network communication station identified by a calling

code and wherein the calling indicia indexed together by the indexer comprises the calling code identifying the telephonic network communication station (col. 2, lines 55-60; col. 18, lines 4-45).

As to claim 6, Staples et al. teaches the indexer is coupled to the first telephonic network (Fig. 2) and the index is accessible therefrom when the calling party places the call to the user (col. 2, line 64 through col. 3, line 5 and lines 55-67).

As to claims 7 and 16, Staples et al. teaches the user is associated with a normally-called location (*corporate office*), the normally-called location having a normally-called telephonic station associated therewith (col. 2, lines 38-46), and wherein the indexer indexes the values representative of the normally-called location together with the values representative of the selection made by the user (col. 2, line 55 through col. 3, line 40).

As to claim 11, Staples et al. teaches the data network comprises a private network portion and wherein the detector is embodied thereat (col. 2, line 38 through col. 3, line 10).

As to claim 12, Staples et al. teaches the data network comprises a public network portion and wherein the detector is embodied thereat (col. 5, lines 13-36).

Claim 13 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Staples et al. teaches accessing the index formed during the operation of forming the index when routing the call to the user placed by the calling party; and using information accessed during the operation of accessing to complete the routing of the call (col. 2, line 55 through col. 3, line 10).

Claim 14 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to the last limitation of claim 1 and claim 2.

4. Claims 10 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Staples and Zwick and further in view of Hodges et al. (US Patent 670901).

As to claims 10 and 20, Staples and Zwick do not teach the communication comprises a SCP and wherein the indexer is embodied thereat; and the index formed during the operation of indexing is embodied at a SCP that accessible from the first telephonic network.

Hodges et al. teaches the communication comprises a SCP and wherein the indexer is embodied thereat; and the index formed during the operation of indexing is embodied at a SCP that accessible from the first telephonic network (col. 2, line 47 through col. 3, line 1; col. 3, lines 26-37; col. 5, line 66 through col. 7, line 14; col. 8, lines 13-22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Hodges into the teachings of Staples and Zwick for the purpose of having a more efficient system by evolving Intelligent Network enhanced services which enables such services to be rapidly and cost effectively introduced, as discussed by Hodges (col. 1, lines 10-17).

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Vivadelli et al. (US Patent 7,289,619) teaches system and method for managing workplace real estate and other resources.

Punaganti Venkata et al. (US Patent 7,289,616) teaches user-configurable call answering/redirection mechanism.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quynh H. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-7489. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday from 6:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad Matar, can be reached on 571-272-7488. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Quynh H. Nguyen
QUYNH H. NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER
A.U. 2614